ever." in the same tone ought the Four Powers to speak to the Czar. We will consider the

continued occupation of the Principalities as

Nr. H. B. Knight has been appointed publish ing agent of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in place of L. J. Bates, resigned; and is also the authorized agent of the Evo for the city o 1 Now York, and may be found at No. 48 Beekman street. Post & Co., Periodical Agents, Third street, near Main Cincinnati, are authorized to receive subscriptions for the Esa. Single copies of the paper may also be had of them at all times. RT Mr. Caleb A. Wall is our authorized agent for Vorcester, Mass.

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1853.

#### THE LAST NUMBER.

This number closes the seventh volume the National Era. The work of renewal i going on briskly, but is far from being cor plete. We shall continue to print a large edi tion of the paper, so as to supply back numbers to subscribers, and keep up their files. Our agents cannot be too prompt. To the many friends who are zealously attending to the business, we return our warm thanks. Let then continue as they have begun, and our Weekly will be strong enough, we trust, to enable us to stagger along under the burden of the Daily.

## THE DAILY.

Next Monday is the day fixed for the first number of our Daily. It will be an evening paper, contain a rapid sketch of proceeding in Congress each day, up to three o'clock P M., be mailed at five, and reach Baltimore Philadelphia, and New York, the next morning, in time to be circulated with their morning

Many kind notices have been taken of the enterprise by the Press, but to the New York Evening Post and to the Tribune we are under special obligations.

We are waiting with exemplary patience to see how much the friends of the Era intend to do for the Daily. From their deliberation, we augur favorable results. By news yesterday, we suppose they will overwhelm us with an avalanche of subscribers and advertisers.

Mr. Smith's Speech we publish this week, as corrected by himself. Mr. Preston's. in reply, will be given next, when we shall also publish the speech of Mr. Giddings.

"FUZZY GUZZY" is in type, but crowded out again. He shall make his appearance in the first number of the Daily, and the next of the

We are indebted to the enterprising Horace Waters, Piano Forte Dealer and Music Publisher, 333 Broadway, New York, for the following pieces: The Dying Words of Little Katy, or, Will he Come! Do Good : Eva to her Papa. They are fine compositions.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PAINTER .- Gen. Pierce has consented to sit for a portrait, to be painted for his friends in New Hampshire They have selected Mr. J. B. Carpenter, of New York, for their artist. Mr. Carpenter's admirable portrait of President Fillmore has obtained for him this distinguished honor. He is a young artist, who is destined to hold a high within the limits of the Constitution, must rank among the painters of our land. govern. We may deplore certain opinions of

## THE BALLOT IN THE SENATE.

General Dodge, of Iowa, scandalized at the election of Beverly Tucker as Printer to the in a Democratic republic set up a privileged Senate by Democratic votes, has introduced a body, irresponsible and absolute, whose preof voting in that body. The Union, the principal sufferer by the election of Mr. Tucker, by the People. If we accept this creed, we zealously advocates the resolution, on the must be true to it. It should pervade the enground that it involves a great Democratic principle. The ballot, it holds, may be needed | Legislative, Executive, and Administrative Dein the case of the constituency, to protect itindependence, but is out of place in a body representing the constituency, inasmuch as it exempts it from a just responsibility to those whose will it should conform to. "It certainly never was intended," it remarks, "by the Democrats, either of Monticello or of the Hermitage, that a public body, representative of thirty States, should shrink and cower from racy, is just as true, as that Human Nature the responsibility it owes to its constituents behind the screen erected for the protection of those constituents. The delegated authority of the public servant needs, if he be a faithful steward, no screen, no secreey. Irresponsible authority is unknown to American institutions, by laboring to inform the intellect and elevate and is foreign to the soul and to the aspirations of the American People."\*

We entirely agree with the Union, and hope that the resolution of General Dodge, requiring the election of officers of the Senate to be gree

But this resolution of General Dodge is comparatively a small matter; it goes but a short way towards making the Senate a responsible body. The lows Senster should have proposed at once the abolition of the rule providing for that foreign creditors would be able to criticize secret sessions. Much of the time of the Sanate in the light of the resolutions of 1798. in executive session is spent in voting on nominations for offices sent in by the President. It is even more important for the People to know the course of Senators on such nominations, than in relation to the election of its Chaplain or Printer. They have a right to know the principles which determine the ratification or rejection of an appointment. They are just as much concerned in this matter as in the matter of legislation. Senators should no more wish to screen themselves from responsibility for their votes on filling offices of trust and profit, than for their votes on the passage of bdls and resolutions. The secresy with which they now invest their executive action, exempts them from a due accountability, not only to their respective Parties, but to the People -a much more important consideration

The Public Interest, as well as a due regard to the exigencies of Foreign States, may at times require that the consideration of important Treaties be carried on with closed doors; but, let the determination of this question be left to the discretion of the Senate, which can at any time, should the occasion in its judgment demand, resolve itself into secret session

The Union, without recommending any sucreform as we propose, reems, however to regard the practice of secret sessions as anti-republican. It remarks

It has even been proposed by Democrats in the Senate, to hold Executive session with open doors, to prevent the factions or hostile from stabbing men behind a muttle, or escaping up der a cry of 'vote by ballot' from the respon bility of performing the acts for which then were elected. The practice, taken from the English Parliament, and ingrafted on our in coutions by the influence of the aristocrats of Hamilton's day, has, however prevailed; and, though the 'upper chamber of the British Porliament has never dared to give judgment on an individual, or decide upon the interests or reputation of an individual, in secret—all arresponsible and non-elective as that body is we yet find, under the combination of the Whigs and Abolitionists, and a few Democrate, the Senate retrograding to practices against which Junius and Chatham, Fox and Frank-lin, Jefferson and Henry, and all the great intellegts of the world, have for a hundred years persistently rebelled. It is a monstrous supposition that any American Senator could desire to screen himself behind practices so illiberal, intolerant, and so secretive. To the great majority of Democratic Senators, who refused

\* What is Slavery, but the perfection of "irrespansible authority," and is Slavery "unknown to American Institutions," foreign to the soul and as-pirations of the American People?" These pre-sla-very men are to ever smiting their own backs—giv-ing atterance to Truths which convict them of the to be parties to a secret attack on the Admin- her domain. The proposition, properly enough, stration through ourselves, we give the warm-est praise and gratitude. But it shows the was laid upon the table. effect of fostering and nursing a selfish faction against the Democratic party of the United tates, when a Democratic Senate can be outmanœuvred, a Democratic Administration exposed to covert hostility, and the great Demoeratic party of the Union flouted in the teeth, y the combination of fourteen Whigs and three Abolitionists with a few Democrats. How far the Whig and Abolition coalition may, by se-

tself effective by combinations in future with

disaffected Democrats, we can only learn here

after; but the adoption of Gen. Dadge's reso

publicity which is essential to representative

Union, never cordially sustained him.

power to put an end to the "secret session,"

Southern Democrats have steadfastly with-

been sustained by Mr. Sumner, another "Abo-

own files of the same period, they will find not

Since this was written, Mr. Chase has

again brought forward his resolution for the

abolition of the rule requiring secret sessions

but not one word of approval came from the

AN ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.

One of our exchanges, taking for its text the

ple: and why should we have judges rep

ernors, and Legislatures, representing minori

Democracy is the government of the People

tire frame-work and spirit of the Government

powers from the People, and be directly ac-

A Judiciary by Executive appointment, of

some evil and inconvenience flow from Democ

tempting to engraft upon Democratic Institu-

the sentiments of the People-the only real

The People of Mississippi have not disgraced

disgraced themselves by refusing to redeem

debts, which, whether incurred according to

the strict letter of their Constitution or not

were incurred by their authorized agents

THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON

Foreigners and Americans visiting the Tom

of Washington at Mount Vernon, are greatly

everywhere visible. Things look slovenly, and

place that indicates any special reverence for

The National Intelligencer refers to a few

facts of some interest, in relation to the dis-

In 1799, Congress passed resolutions prop

sing the interment of his remains under

monument, to be erected by the United States

in the Capitol, at Washington. Mrs. Wash-

placed under a monument to be creeted there:

but Judge Washington, then proprietor of Mt.

and he could not therefore separate it from the

In 1832, Congress made another attempt t

position of the remains of Washington.

was then taken on the subject.

corrains of the rest of his family.

of an agricultural school.

source of Power under such Institutions.

Legislative ballot, is an incongruity under

contable to the People.

and, therefore, lost the election,

of Mr. Tucker as Printer to the Senate.

responsibility.

tives who have since occupied Mount Vernon. and have shown how much they revere his memory, by suffering the grounds to run to waste, cheerfully gave her consent to the plan. We have yet to see the evidence that it is in eret vote and closed doors, succeed in making conflict with the spirit or even the letter of the will. As to its propriety, what more appropriate disposition could be made of the remains of ution will at least be one step towards that one whose life is an essential part of the history of the whole country, and who belonged to no section, no State, than to place them u Gross misrepresentation runs throughout this extract. Mr. Allen, formerly a Democratic der a monument in the Capitol of the whole enator from Ohio, was in the habit of making country ?

The plan agreed upon by the Congress

If the proprietors of Mount Vernon an annual motion to hold open executive sesnot consent to this, let them at least put the ions; but "the disciples of Monticello and the grounds of Mount Vernon and the Touch Hermitage," so favorably alluded to by the Washington in such order that an America may not be obliged to hang his head in sham Democrats, who have so often had it in their when he shall accompany the foreigner in have never seriously attempted it. Leading pilgrimage to the consecrated spot.

## THE WAR IN THE EAST.

stood such a reform. The only attempt made to accomplish it, since the days of Mr. Allen, A correspondent desires us to give a full ex has originated with Mr. Chase, an "Abolition position of the causes and aims of the present Senator," as he is styled by the Union, and war between Russia and Turkey. We may briefly glance at them, but shall hardly atlition Senator." And yet the "organ," with tempt an elaborate discussion.

characteristic recklessness, charges the main-tenance of this anti-republican usage of secret Ostensible are not always real causes. Gov ernments, like individuals, often find it consessions, upon a combination of Whigs, Abolivenient to assign for their movements reationists, and a few disaffected Democrats! Let ons quite different from the considerations the editors look to the Journal of the Senate of which actually impel their action. The effithe last Congress, and they will find the charge cient cause may be some selfish interest, bu made flatly disproved by the facts officially rethe pretext must have the color of Law or corded. That is not all-by referring to their Right. The war waged by England against the French Republic, after the Revolution of a word said in their columns in support of the 1793, was ostensibly in defence of its inderesolution of Mr. Chase. Their zeal against pendence, and of the liberties of Europe-the secret voting has sprung up since the election real motive was to prevent the spread of revolutionary sentiments, and bolster up the institutions of Monarchy and Aristocracy. The Administration of Mr. Polk declared that war existed by the act of Mexico; when the fact was, Mexico was acting in defence of her soil and there would have been no hostilities between the two countries, but for a determination to enlarge our borders, and obtain new

rejection by the people of Mississippi of Mr. The real cause of the Turco-Russian war Yerger, a candidate for a seat in the Supreme is the gravitation of Russia to the Mediterra-Court of that State, denounces the policy of nean. An empire, occupying a large portion an elective judiciary. Mr. Yerger, it remarks, of Northern Europe and Asia, of vast power was repudiated by the people because he deand resources, controlled by a Despotism, abnounced repudiation: he was upright and able, solute, far-seeing, sagacious and systematic, needs for its full development, free access, by This is not true. He did not lose his election open seas, to the commerce of the world. The because he was upright and able, but because most convenient and accessible point is Conhe held orinions on an important question stantinople, on the Mediterranean, the capital adverse to those of the majority of the Peoof another empire, half Christian, half Mohammedan, the offspring of a past era, yet laborresenting a minority of the People, or theming, with only partial success, for adaptation selves alone, any more than Presidents, Govto this era. Suppose our own country sustained relations like those held by Russia to ties, or themselves alone? A fundamental Turkey, it is easy to see what would be the condition of Democracy is, that the majority, policy of our Government. What would the great Mississippi valley have been, had the mouth of the Mississippi continued under the a majority, as against right, and pregnant with control of Spain, and did the Atlantic States mischief but what is the remedy! A dictaconstitute a separate Confederacy. In the tor, an oligarchy, an aristocracy? Shall we struggles of the West, in the beginning of this century, for the possession of Louisiana and lies now at the bottom of the war between Russia and Turkey. The unwavering policy of Russia has been to secure a position or the Mediterranean, either by subjecting the Porte virtually to vassalage, or by extinguishing its nationality. A dispute having arisen partments should all derive their respective in respect to the custody of the Holy Places of Jerusalem, between the Latin and Greek Churches, Nicholas, claiming to be the Protector of the Greek Church, thought it a favorable occasion for interfering in the affairs Democracy, which demands an elective Judiof Turkey so as to secure a more direct influciary, as much as an elective Legislature. That nce over the twelve millions of Greek subjects to the Sultan. By the tact of Louis Napoleon, acting in behalf of the Latin Church. is imperfect, and masses of men, like individthe affair was amicably arranged, the Porte uals, are always liable to error; but the true securing to his Greek subjects all that they way of correcting these evils, is, not by athad ever asked. But Nicholas was not to be baffled in his scheme of establishing a Russian tions, elements essentially foreign to them, but Protectorate over the Greek Church, Through a solemn mission to Constantinople, he demanded a Convention, guarantying rights and immunities to the Eastern Church, (which it was not now pretended were withheld or were themselves by refusing to elect Mr. Yerger, a in jeopardy.) thereby giving him the preroga-Judge, as our exchange says-but they have tive of interference with a large portion of the Sultan's subjects. And this demand was urged on the ground that his honor was implicatedsuch a convention was necessary, as an atonement for past violations of the rights of the whose powers it could not have been expected Church, which had already been redressed by the Porte. The Sultan, indisposed to share his empire with Nicholas, returned a decided neg-

ative to the demand. The Russian ambassador left Constantinople-Nicholas threatened-the Western Pow ers negotiated, and recommended forbearance. disturbed at the disorder and dilapidation Meantime, Nicholas ordered his armies to take possession of the Principalities on the Dauube there is nothing in the surroundings of the belonging to Turkey; not, he said, in an offensive sense, not aggressively, not as an act of war. not with a view to permanent occupation-but that he might hold them as a pledge of good conduct on the part of the Sultan, till he would consent to the very reasonable demand he had made upon him! In a word, he intended to place himself in a position where he could negotiate with some prospect of success. The act was an act of war-it was as if ington gave her consent, but no further action the United States should take possession of Canada, with an announcement that they In 1816, the Legislature of Virginia proposed would hold it till Great Britain would consent that the remains be removed to Richmond, and to throw open her fisheries to the Yankees. The sophistry by which Nicholas attempted to mystify Europe, in relation to the real motive

Vernen, declined stating that Washington had of the act, was an insult to common sense. directed his body to be interred in Mt. Vernon-The Porte would have been justified in con sidering this net as a casus belli. Such were the declarations of England and France; but these Powers, in conjunction with Prussia and carry out the resolutions of 1799, but it failed. Austria, dreading war, importuned the Sultan The Legislature of Virginia protested against to forbear hostilities till they had made one it, and requested the proprietor of Mt. Vernon | more effort for a satisfactory arrangement of to withhold his consent; and that gentleman, the controversy. They agreed upon a note, John A. Washington, declined, on the ground | without obtaining the sense of the Sultan upon that the will of Washington in regard to his it, treating him, in effect, as a vassal of Russia, remains had lately been carried into effect, and and submitted it to the Czar, who at once mitted to the Porte, who, holding that he could Virginia deprecates the idea of suffering Mt. Vernon to become the private property of specnot consent to it without parting with his Sovulators, and recommends to the Legislature to ereignty, declared that he could accept it only not agree to these, all negotiations stopped, and ably, a great many broken heads. If th no course was left to the Sultan but war, to A few days since, a proposition was brought A few days since, a proposition was brought no course was left to the Sultan but war, to intent, in a case concerning which there was forward in the United States House of Repre- vindicate his Sovereignty and the integrity of no doubt, few, we think, would have been dissentatives for its purchase, with a view to place his empire, by dispossessing the Russians of posed to complain; it is the unfortunate blue the grounds and the Tomb of Washington un- the Principalities. War was then declared, and der the charge of the Federal Government, so if ever there was a righteous Declaration of that they might be preserved from decay, and War, it was that announced by the Sultan.

that the world might not reproach the Ameri- Daring the brief campaign that has just can People with a lack of respect for the closed, the Forks have been to a certain extent memory of one identified with their existence as successful; but nothing decisive has taken an independent nation. Strong opposition was place. Had the Western Powers assumed, in manifested by the Virginia members, who em- the beginning of the controversy, a firmer,

regarded as an act of war, to resist which they would feel bound to aid their ally, that flagrant step would hardly have been ventured upon. But it seems to us, that their interposition, 1799 is the true one. Mrs. Washington, the from beginning to end, has not only done no consort of Washington, who doubtless undergood, but has been positively mischievous. It stood his wishes better than the distant relahas emboldened the Czar, and discouraged the Sultan. Rumors are now affoat of another attempt at negotiation. We do not believe it will succeed, unless the Sultan has made up his mind to submit to vassalage.

We close this article with a statement from the Paris Moniteur, showing the precise situation of affairs at the close of the negotiation

"The Journal de Saint Petersbourg, in its number of November 3, contains a new mani-festo from the Emperor of Russia. We give this document further on, but we consider it necessary to preface it by some observations. The uestion now in dispute between the Cabine St. Petersburg and the Sublime Porte is at present well known, and the proportions which has assumped in spite of the efforts of the plomatists of Europe, do not change its origin.
"The affair of the Holy Places of Jerusalem

being terminated, Prince Menchikoff laid elaim, in the name of his Government, to certain guarantees for the maintenance of the privileges of the Eastern Church. These guarparticular fact, no complaint from the Patri-Constantinople, had been brought for ward in support of the demand of the Ambarsador of Kussia and the Sublime Porte had ast confirmed spontaneously all the spiritual mmunities of the Greek community. The so-icitude of the Emperor Nicholas for a religious road which is that of the majority of his people consequently, had no immediate object; never France, Austria, Great Britain, and Prussia, recommend the Sublime Porte to respond to it by assurances compatible with the dignity of the Sultan and the integrity of his

overeign rights. The conference of Vienna imagined that it had found a form of drawing up a note which would prove satisfactory to both parties. When that note was submitted to the Divan, objections were made to it, which the Powers regretted, but which, however, they considered it their duty to pay such attention to as to advise the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to admit them. Not only did that Cabinet refuse to do so, but the explanations into which Count de Nesselrode entered to account for the rejection of the modifications proposed by Reschid Pacha were of such a nature that France, Austria, Great Britain, and Prussia, by a common ac cord, admitted that it was no longer possible for them to recommend the Porte to accept purely and simply the Vienna note. It was in these circumstances that the Sultan adopted the course of declaring war.

That sovereign acted in the plentitude of responsibility, but it is not exact to say, as the Russian manifesto does, that "the principal Powers of Europe have vainly endeavored, by their exhortations, to shake the blind obstinacy f the Ottoman Porte." The principal Powers of Europe, and in particular France and Eng land, on the contrary, recognised that if their conciliatory action was not exhausted, the ar rangement to be made ought not any longer to be concluded on conditions of which the Cabi net of St. Petersburg had itself undertaken to prove the danger. The manifesto terminates y declaring that nothing now remains for Russia, provoked as she was to combat, but to have recourse to arms to force Turkey to re

spect treaties; but it does not mention any clauses of such treaties which had been violated By the treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji, the Porte engaged to protect the Christian wor-ship in all its churches. The addresses which he Armenian and Greek communities have ust presented to the Sultan prove their grati for the recent benefits of his Highness The treaty of Adrianople confirms, in favor of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. advantages and privileges, which the Porte has Hospodars Stirbey and Ghika, who at present quit power, not in consequence of a firman of the Grand Seignor, but owing to the orders of Gen. Prince Gortchakoff, which their loyalty as subjects of the Sultan did not permit them any longer to execute. The same treaty of Adrianople fixes the Pruth as the boundary of the two empires; but that river was crossed in the midst of peace by a Russian army. The Tarks, in crossing the Danube in their turn, do not assume the offensive; it is the Ottoman empire, such as it is determined by treaties. which they are endeavoring to defend agains an aggression, the date of which goes back several months. Our intention cannot be to enter here into a useless discussion, but it has appeared to us indispensable to re-establish, as we comprehend it, the truth as to the real rituation of things.

# STREET PREACHING

The unwarranted interference of the Mayor of New York, in causing the arrest of Mr. Parsons, a street-preacher against Catholicism threatened at one time to produce much mis chief. It was shown that he was holding forth n a ship-yard, belonging to one of the citizens, that no ordinance of the city was violated, and he was released. But the impertinent zeal of the Mayor aroused great excitement. The arrest was considered an attack on the liberty of speech. Mr. Parsons announced his purpose to preach at the same place the following Sunday, and a large meeting of citizens was held in the Park, at which resolutions were passed condemnatory of the conduct of the Mayor, and announcing an intention to sustain Mr. Parsons. Thereupon the Mayor issued his proclamation, setting forth the ordinance against street-preaching-which nobody proposed to violate-and calling upon all good citizens to keep the peace, which had been infringed alone

Archbishop Hughes also came out with manifesto, admonishing his Catholic subjects to stay away from all such public exhibitions, and to refrain from violence, but, if attacked,

to repel force by force! Mr. Parsons was at the place at the appoint ed hour, and declaimed as long and as freely as he pleased, without disturbance. The Mayor had learned wisdom, and the good people in thousands, caring little for Mr. Parsons, but much for the rights of free discussion, were present, determined to maintain them. So may it always be when an attempt is made in any quarter, for any purpose, to restrict liberty of

speech and the press. The New York Evening Post has some just

remarks on this subject of street preaching "The Mayor annexed to his proclamation the law against street preaching. We must say that we entirely approve of that law. The streets of New York are already too crowded with vehicles and foot-passengers, the parks of New York are too small for the peaceful refreshment and recreation of the people, and we should protest most strongly against giving up a foot of either to the religious seets to worship in or to wrangle in. The religious denominations should no more be allowed any part of the public grounds, than their ministers or their and submitted it to the Czar, who at once they were reposing in tranquillity, "surrounded by those of other endeared members of his family.

In his recent Message, Governor Johnson, of the proposed by the Sultan. It was then substant the proposed by the Sultan. It was then substant the proposed by the Sultan. It was then substant to the proposed by the Sultan. It was then substant to the proposed by the Sultan. It was then substant to the proposed by the Sultan. It was then substant to the proposed by the Sultan. It was then substant to the proposed by the Sultan. It was then substant to the proposed by the Sultan. It was then substant the proposed by the Sultan. It was then substant to the proposed by the Sultan. It was then substant to the proposed by the Sultan. It was then substant to the proposed by the Sultan. It was then substant to the proposed by the Sultan. It was then substant to the proposed by the Sultan. It was then substant to the proposed by the Sultan. It was then substant to the proposed by the Sultan. It was then substant to the proposed by the Sultan. It was then substant to the proposed by the Sultan. It was then substant to the proposed by the Sultan. It was then substant to the proposed by the Sultan. It was then substant to the proposed by the Sultan. It was then substant to the proposed by the Sultan. It was then substant to the proposed by the Sultan to the proposed b tions equally antagonistic to each other, should happen to call a meeting to be held at the same time in the same part of some public square or thoroughfare? The result would be purchase it, and provide for the erection there with certain modifications. As Nicholas would a great deal of unchristian violence, and, probhad been put in force according to its proper ated all this show of indignation on the one side and of resolution on the other, and brought Mr. Parsons before the world in the double ca-

For our own part, we belong to those who regard this controversy without apprehensions of any sort. If the laws at present in existence phatically stated that Virginia would never more decided tone, admonishing Russia that No-Popery mobs in our streets, even in their phatically stated that Virginia would never more decided tone, admonishing Russia that No-Popery mobs in our streets, even in their phatically stated that Virginia would never more decided tone, admonishing Russia that doubt they will be, we shall not witness any

their persons or their property. The matters in dispute between the two denominations may be left to the freest discussion, without the least fear that violence of language will lead to vio-

## THE OHIO DEMOCRACY

Party of Ohio refused to adopt as its basis the Baltimore platform, but that it has given annually, through its State Conventions, full en dorsement to its old resolutions against Slavery. Theoretically, it occupies a sound position on the question of Slavery, although practically it suffers itself to be drawn away from it by its managers, to whom even its theory is a serious annovance. Among these gentlemen is Mr. Edgerton, a Representative from the fifth Conressional district of Ohio, whose protest against the Anti-Slavery action of a majority of the Party in his district, was made the subject of the letter from Mr. Chase, published in last week's Era. We hope none of our readers overlooked that letter. It contained a searching analysis of the Baltimore platform, a clear exposition of the relations of the Old Line Democratic Party in Ohio, an exposure of the gross inconsistencies of such politicians as Mr. Edgerton and his associates, and a noble vindication of the principles and aims of the Inde pendent Democracy.

We observe that Mr. Edgerton, in a note to the Defiance Democrat, promises an answer to it. Has he no kind friend to admonish him that silence would be wisdom on his part? He

"I do not think any great danger to the par-ty is to be apprehended either from the length or thought of the Senator's communication neither do I believe that any true man will be Chased away from the support of the Demoeratic party of the nation, nor become a 'political Abolitionist, who, in the language of the Senator, 'if he thinks his end can be best secured through the Whig party, will unite with the Whig party; if through the Old Line Democracy, with the Old Line Democracy; if brough the Independent Democracy, with the Independent Democracy. That is indeed Free Democracy, Abolition, Whig, Democrat, any-thing and everything for that 'one idea,' that would 'manacle free-born babes to liberate

His flourish about free babies is about as in elligible as his attempt at punning; but there is a misrepresentation at this paragraph which is rather too intelligible. He quotes from the Letter of Mr. Chase a remark about Political Abolitionists, in such a connection as to convey the impression that, in the judgment of Mr Chase, a Free Democrat is one who is willing to act with any Party for his one idea. The truth is, Mr. Edgerton, with a confusion of ideas not uncommon among such politicians. had alluded to the Anti-Slavery men who assail the Constitution and the Union, as political Abolitionists. Mr. Chase, in a laudable effort to enlighten him, remarked-

"There is no such person as a political Abo litionist, who attacks the Constitution and favors a dissolution of the Union-at least, I have never met with such a person. There is a class m Mr. Garrison is the of Abolitionists, of who recognised leader, who denounce the Constitu-tion and advocate disunion; but they are not political Abolitionists: they refuse to vote or take any part in political action. Political Abo-litionists are found in all parties. He who believes Slavery to be a great wrong, and desires to promote its abolition by political action is a political Abolitionist. If he thinks his end can be best secured through the Whig party, he will unite with the Whig party; if through the Old Line Democracy, with the Old Line Demcy, with the Independent Democrats."

Mr. Chase, and a good many others like him, believe that they can best attain their objects through an independent organization styled the Independent Democracy, and these objects are as manifold as the political wants of the American People, as may be seen by the following exposition of them, given in the

"What are the aims of the Independent Denocracy? To denationalize Slavery; to di orce the General Government from Slavery to rescue the Government and its Administra tion from the control of the Slave Power; to put its example and influence perpetually and ctively on the side of Freedom, at home and abroad; to decentralize power; to substitute, as far as possible, popular election of officials such as postmasters and the like, for Presiden tial appointments; to reform abuses; to econ omize expenditure; to cheapen postage; to promote intercommunication; to secure Homes for the Homeless and Lands for the Landless o encourage nations struggling with tyrants by a noble example, by a generous sympathy, and, when practicable, by active aid; in short, to make the American Republic what our Fathers designed it should be—the country of Freemen—the Refuge of the Oppressed, the light of the world. These are the aims of the independent Democracy; and these aims it seeks to accomplish only by the use of just, honorable, constitutional means. He must have strange ideas of Faction and of Party, who calls the Baltimore Democracy a Party, and the Independent Democracy a Faction."

Our daily notice of the doings of Congres will have apprized our readers of the debate, which, very unexpectedly to most people, w which, very unexpectedly to most people, we presume, sprung up in the House of Represent-atives on Tuesday, on the subject of Negro Sla-very—a debate which can only produce vexa-tion and mischief, and rouse a spirit which we had hoped was exercised for a long time to come. This debate arose on a question equally foreign to the legislative duties of Congress, but which has, perhaps with retributive justice, risen up to plague our public councils—we mean the political rights of Koszta, the Hungarian. We introduce the subject here only to say, that, much as we regret the discussion of such worse than bootless topics in the Halls of Congress, yet, as it has arisen, we think it our duty to give at least a speech on each side, and therefore insert to-day the opening speeches of

The debate to which the Intelligencer refer was the best-tempered, most decorous, highesttoned, most courtly debate, we have ever listened to in the House of Representatives. Mr. Smith has many personal advantages-a frank, manly, prepossessing face, an imposing pres ence, a voice deep-toned and of great volume a manner remarkably earnest and yet deliberate and a graceful elocution. Withal, his large possessions have enabled him to become practically, what Nature evidently intended be should be-a philanthropist on the broadest scale. No wonder that his first speech in the American Congress, replete with the noblest sentiments, uttered with an easy and impressive eloquence, was listened to by the whole House with profound attention.

Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, who replied to him, is one of the best specimens of a Southern gentleman. He, too, has a fine physical development, a highly cultivated mind, speaks with fluency, spirit, and grace, and bears himself in all points like a gentleman. His deportment towards Mr. Smith was handsome, and he met his arguments frankly, in a very felicitous and ingenious train of analogical reasoning.

The House was deeply impressed by both speakers; uniform order and decorum prevailed; not an indication of bad temper was manifested in any quarter. The debate was productive of no "vexation" or "mischief;" and had the fastidious editors of the Intelligencer been present, their nerves would not have suffered. Nor was it "foreign to the legislative duties of Congress," as that paper says. It arese legitimately upon the motion to refer the different portions of the President's Message

on for any exhibition of courage in defending brings to the attention of the House the subject or we will drive you from it, before we cond of Slavery, its supposed constitutional guaranties, the Compromise Measures, and the case of the Amistad slaves, for whose release damages are claimed by the Spanish Government. Discussion on these topics is impliedly solicited by the Chief Executive; and as the principles and facts involved in them will enter, more or It will be recollected that the Democratic less, into the legislation of Congress, the debate was entirely pertinent and seasonable.

> No writer can be more welcome to our columns than the author of the following exquisite poem .- Ed. Era.

### For the National Era. THE WATCHER

Worn and weary sat the watcher, with her head upo selv wakeful, the pale brow befor sad eyes, inter

The lone taper, faintly beaming, threw strange fig ures round the room. Dim and shadowy, grim and ghastly, quivering, qua

king, in the gloom

But she heeded not the phantoms, or the deep-vomidnight bell,

That in peals of wild distinctness on the startled si ounds that wakened not the sleeper had no messag

Harm to him was all she dreaded-else she knew no hope or fear

ressing hand, And his peaceful breathing told her quiet came at he

Now the hand, transparent, tossing, lay becalmed within her own. And the fever-visions vanished—fied before affection's

she glided round the chamber, as on floating

pinions borne Never pausing in her duties from the twilight till the

ing burning lips with cordial, mingled with the breath of prayer-

Sently pillowing on her bosom, aching temples-rest ing there

breath he drew

the night

open grave.

charge to rest.

and an echo in her spirit, deeper than the watcher

away

Lonely ' Nay, she was not lonely, though the world about her slept Though in grand and awful silence stars along their orbits swept

Though the majesty of midnight like a mantle o'er Midnight's calm and holy presence with her thoughts accorded well

onely? No! there thronged about her heralds from the realms of light lirding on her spirit's armor, pouring radiance

More than rest, and life they gave-Days and nights, with sleepless vigil, toiled she by an

Fellow-watchers were the angels, guarding him she loved so well.

And her heart grew strong and stronger, rapt in love's Hope unfading, trust unvielding, strength unfailing to

How she labored, watched, and waited, till the crisis When he smiled in recognition on the eye that met

his ownsoul in every tone

And the watcher, pale and trembling, soothed and silenced and caressed.

# OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 9, 1853. New Project for Peace-Sweden-Exactions of the Czar

" Grim-visaged war hath smoothed his wrinkled front" a little; and we are, it seems, to have the political chess of negotiations played over again, with the same pieces but a different gambit. The Kings, Queens, Rooks or Castles, Knights, and especially the Bishops (of the Greek Church.) are upon their squares, but the figure is somewhat changed, and only one check, properly moved, may be as efficient as a check mate to finish the game. It is now confirmed that England and France have originated a proposition, to which Austria and Prussia have given their assent, so that the four great Powers act in concert, and the purport of which is to lay down the basis of a general peace, according to which Russia shall forthwith evacuate the Principalities, so lawlessly occupied; the protection of Christians under the Ottoman sway shall be guarantied by a convention with all the European Powers, and not admit of the interference of Russia alone and the existing territorial arrangement and balance of power shall not be violated. The State Paper, whatever it may be called.

protocol, draft of treaty, or agreement, em-bodying these fundamental principles, has been forwarded from London to Vienna, approved by the German Governments, and sent on to Constantinople for the approval or suggestions of the Sultan: after receiving which, it is (so said) to be submitted to the Emperor of Rus sia and, if not rejected by him, a Congress is to be a sembled, with plenipotentiaries of all the six parties interested, to arrange the minor (vet great) details of this important scheme. Some remarkable matters will be suggested to all observant persons, on looking at this new phase of the disgraceful contest, which has dis racted and alarmed, and must continue to agitate and threaten Europe. If the same mon-strous duplicity and headstrong disregard of all international law, which has from the beginning marked the aggressive course of Russia, is still to be treated with deference, we can see no end to the danger. The "thing" must be brought to a conclusion, and no chapter of accidents (of which the times are prolific) open for Russian guile and ambition. In the Mr. Gerrit Smith and Mr Preston, and also first place, then, it is to be hoped that the curious and significant reversal of the diplomacy of the famous Vienna note is not to be permitted to lead to a similar sequel. In that, Russia was first consulted, and then the combined effort was addressed to the Porte; in the new measure, Turkey is to be sounded, and its opinons consulted, and then the results communicated in a sine qua non, or rather this-or-nonecrat! That this must be vastly unpalatable to that haughty personage, need not be stated but even Emperors must occasionally listen to reason and calculate chances. He must then feel that he has made a false and premature move in the grand line of the Romanzoff thirst or universal empire. The veil was transparent, from Peter to Catharine, but he has wit drawn it entirely; and the world is challenged to repress and shackle it now, or leave it an open question, to be brought forward whenever it suits the policy of Russia, looking at the con-dition of things, to try the adventure.

If any good is to come out of the present struggle, it must be in as firm a settlement anations can make of this volcanic problem. The wings of the Russian Eagle must be clipped; the extent of its flight must be circum scribed within its own proper boundaries. I will not do to have it pouncing on Torkey at any likely seasen, and awakeoing the Gallio cock or rousing the British lion. It must be taught and bound to be a more quiet bird; like other Eagles who have enough a-do at home And this consideration brings us to the grand and essential point, of the ultimatum in the event of Russia refusing to be dictated to by the sense of the united world? And we ask this the more anxiously, because it is stated that negotiations may still be carried on, though hostilities between the belligerents are contin ued. To an undiplomatic and unsophisticated understanding this appears to be perfectly monstrous. Who would parley with a free passer, whilst he held violent possession of the ground where he had no right to set his foot! No one! The course would be:

declaration of war, not only against Turkey already embarked thereby in hestilities, bu against the peace of Europe and vs.; and w will at once proceed to offensive operations against you in the Euxine and the Baltic, and wheresoever you can be found. You shall not wheresoever you can be lound. Tou shall not retain the vantage ground you have wrong-fully seized, whence to make better terms; nor shall you be allowed opportunities to oppress the subjects of another and an independent State, force them into arms against their So State, force them into arms against their Soc-ereign, and usurp all his authority to act against himself. You shall not lie close by Servia for intimidation of intrigue. You shall not enter-tain the mistaken idea, that the Governments of Austria and Prussia are not as much in earnest as the Governments of France and England; but know that they are all as one. determined to put an immediate and to the present threatening and unjustifiable condition present threatening and unjustification condition of affairs, which you have provoked by aggres-sion and continued by simulation. This would be the straightforward way to bring Russia to the test, and either finish the strife, or lay that audacious member of the body politic under the ban of Europe—the ban to which a mad dog would be doomed. But to permit the blood of thousands to be shed, whilst couriers blood of thousands to be sned, whilst couriers are racing about with State papers between Constantinople and Vienna, and Berlin, and Paris and London, and Petersburgh, does appear to be an error equally absurd and inhe man. Surely a cessation of hostilities ought to be insisted upon as the basis of negotiation and even, beyond that, that the march of troops to the seat of war should be suspended. To think of treaties whilst every turn of contemporaneous war would affect the relative posiions of the principals engaged, is so manifestly

ridiculous, that we can hardly bring ourselves to believe in the truth of the assertion, though so confidently made. Upon the whole, it is much to be feared, notwithstanding the present aspect of unanimity, that the spirit which should bear the business through a prompt and decisive result, in the event of obstinate Russian resistance, is not to be anticipated. If France and England are most reluctant to go to war with Russia, it is obvious that both Prussia and Austria, especially the latter must have still stronger reasons for avoiding the conflict. Austria cannot love the Porte, which afforded refuge to her Hungarian rebels, so well as the ally who enabled her to subdue

them. Her dilemma is a grievous one; for the Southern extension of the Muscovite empires would, on the other hand, be equally fatal to her independence; and, with regard to Prussia, and in common with that Power, she has all the contingencies which may arise in Poand, to encounter What we pointed out speculatively in our last letter on this subject has since been remarka-bly developed into substance, by the address of Prince Czartoryski to his countrymen, on the Polish anniversary in Paris. It is moderate but hopeful, and, of necessity, perceives in the East a new star rising, on which the restoration and future destinies of his country may depend. But, as we stated, a rising in favor of Polish independence would affect Austria and Prussia in the same degree as Russia; and thus we find, on one hand, grounds for a triple alli

ance, whilst there are on the other hand grounds for opposition. This crisis is most perplexing; and its influence spreads into every quarter of the world. Sweden utters a note of ubious import, on the general state of affairs but if Russia were overmatched elsewhere, it is very conceivable that the wresting of Poland from her insatiable grasp might be attempted In Georgia and the Caucasus, also the latest accounts represent the Turks as being victori-ous in several brilliant actions and Prince Woronzow in desperate need of reinforcements. In short, it is evident, already, that the Auto-crat is sensible of the extreme nature of his position, and is straining every nerve to bring the All his measures connected with the Princi permanently, at all risks. Whether he dare denude Poland of troops for this purpose, is more than ever doubtful, and the immense extent of his dominions is adverse to the rapid concentration of his armies even where the What makes him services are most required. potent for defence, makes him weak for of-fence; to resist invasion and to invade, are the opposite poles of Russian strength.

At home, an incident has occurred, which bears somewhat on what we may suppose to be Russian views; and, though small in throws a light upon the greater question. We allude to the desertion of half a dozen Russian sailors from the Aurora frigate, at Portsmouth their apprehension and being brought back to their officers, and laid in irons; and an attempt to remove them from custody by a writ of hi-beas corpus. Whether this affair is connected with Polish conspiracy and seduction or not we shall not stop to inquire. Like all such matters, it is involved in party mysteries and newspaper contradictions; but what we would refer to is the simple fact that there is a Russian frigate repairing or refitting in an English port. It is impossible to conceive that such a circumstance could have occurred, unless there had been a perfect conviction on the side of the Russian Government, that a ropture and naval war with England could not happen, in spite of the untoward state of affairs in the East. Trifling as it may appear, it is the most

favorable indication of a pacific issue that we can discern amid the gloom and darkness around. May the Aurora turn out to be a bright morning star !

The Albany Atlas publishes the following official statement of the returns of the late election in New York : Democrats.- Verplanck, 96,137; Kelly, 97 130;

OFFICIAL RETURNS IN NEW YORK.

Seger, 97 054: Grover, 97 156; Yates, 96 273; Dryer, 96 434; Bristol, 97 101; Rug cles, 182,615; Denio, 187,137; Edgerton, 96 297 Whigs — Leavenwor . 160,043; Spaulding, 160 301; Cock, 164 628; Hollman, 166,165;

Gardinier, 162 030 Kirkpatrick, 159 667 Clark, 164 949; Wood, 163 920; Mullin, 158 964 Harwood, 158 156. Bolters.—Clinton, 99 835; Cooley, 92,898; latson, 96 931; Brady, 92 512; Mather, Watson, 96 931; Brady, 92 512; Mather, 97,597; Bennett, 98,489; Fay, 93,172; Bowne,

As no newspaper took the trouble to ascertain the vote of the Independent Democracy, we wrote to a friend in Albany for it, and he sends us the following statement.

Canvass of Votes of the Free Democracy-Comptroller-Seth M. Gates, 16 483; Secre-tary of State-Charles P. Sedgwick, 14 985; Attorney General-John Jay, 16,221; Treasurer-Nathan Soule, 14 959; Inspector of State Prisons-Horace Boardman, 16,339; State Engineer and Surveyor-S. Cornell, 14 214; Clerk of Court of Appeals—T. G. Frest, 14 828; Judge of Court of Appeals—L. Gibbs, 12 968; E. J. Chase, 12 398.

Mr. Hale last fall received nearly 26,000 votes. It need hardly be said that the decrease is owing, not to a diminution of the strength of the party, but to the fact that thousands of its adherents voted with the other parties, so as to secure the return of Maine Law candidates.

MR ATCHISON AND MR. MANYPENNY .- Mr. Atchison has published a card in the Washing ton Union, stating that he never spoke a word or wrote a line to Colonel Manypenny, conceroing Indian affairs, or Nebraska, while the latter wagin the Indian country. Of the extract quoted by us from his speech at Fayette, Missouri, in which he is reported to have said that he furnished the arguments and facts in

Mr. M.'s letter, he says—
I did not say that I furnished Col. Manypenny with arguments upon this or any other subject, (or, at least, did not intend to say any such thing;) but what I did say was, that I used the same arguments in my Parkville speech which Colonel Manypenny used in his reply to my letter to the Secretary of the Inte-

WISCONSIN .- The official canvass of the votes given for Governor at the last election in Wis-consin, sums up thus: For Barstow, Dem., 30,405: Holton, People's Candidate, Free Soil, 21,886: Baird, Whig. 3,304. A majority of the people cast their suffrages in favor of a pro-hibitory liquor law—year 27,519, pays 24,109.